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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 85-257
H. R. 38

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Index and summary of H. R. 38

Jan. 3, 1957	Rep. Byrnes, Wis., introduced H. R. 38 and Rep. Baldwin introduced H. R. 537 which were referred to House Ways and Means Committee. Prints of bills as introduced.
Jan. 10, 1957	Rep. Shuford introduced H. R. 2577 which was referred to the House Ways and Means Committee. Print of bill as introduced.
July 24, 1957	House committee ordered H. R. 38 reported.
Aug. 2, 1957	House committee reported H. R. 38 without amendment. H. Report No. 974. Print of bill and report.
Aug. 5, 1957	House passed H. R. 38 without amendment.
Aug. 6, 1957	H. R. 38 was referred to Senate Finance Committee. Print of bill as referred.
Aug. 12, 1957	Senate committee reported H. R. 38 without amendment. S. Report No. 846. Print of bill and report.
Aug. 20, 1957	Senate passed over H. R. 38 at request of Sen. Talmadge.
Aug. 26, 1957	Senate passed H. R. 38 without amendment.
Sept. 2, 1957	Approved: Public Law 85-257.

DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 85-257

IMPORTATION OF CASEIN. Amends the Tariff Act of 1930 so as to suspend the 2 3/4 cents per pound import duty on casein and permit its free importation until March 31, 1960.

H. R. 38

A BILL

85TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 38

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 3, 1957

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means

A BILL

To amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide for the temporary free importation of casein.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the import duty imposed under paragraph 19 of title I of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, shall be suspended with respect to imports entered for consumption or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption during the period beginning with the day following the date of enactment of this Act and ending with the close of March 31, 1960.

85TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 38

A BILL

To amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide for the temporary free importation of casein.

By Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin

JANUARY 3, 1957
Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means

85TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 537

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 3, 1957

Mr. BALDWIN introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means

A BILL

To amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to transfer casein from the dutiable list to the free list.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) title II of the Tariff Act of 1930 (relating to the free list) is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"Par. 1819. Casein or lactarene and mixtures of which casein or lactarene is the component material of chief value, not specifically provided for."

(b) Paragraph 19 of title II of such Act (relating to dutiable list) is hereby repealed.

"SEC. 2. The amendments made by the first section of

this Act shall apply with respect to articles entered or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption after the date of the enactment of this Act.

85TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 537

A BILL

To amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to transfer casein from the dutiable list to the free list.

By Mr. BALDWIN

JANUARY 3, 1957
Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means

H. R. 2577

A BILL

85TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2577

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 10, 1957

Mr. SHUFORD introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means

A BILL

To provide for temporary suspension, with respect to casein or lactarine, of the import duties imposed under paragraph 19 of section 1 of the Tariff Act of 1930.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the import duties imposed under paragraph 19 of section 1 of the Tariff Act of 1930 shall not apply with respect to casein or lactarine entered for consumption, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, during the period of three years beginning with the thirtieth day following the date on which this Act is enacted.

85TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2577

A BILL

To provide for temporary suspension, with respect to casein or lactarine, of the import duties imposed under paragraph 19 of section 1 of the Tariff Act of 1930.

By Mr. SHUFORD

JANUARY 10, 1957
Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means

A BILL

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Issued July 25, 1957
For actions of July 24, 1957
85th-1st No. 131

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: House Rules Committee cleared bills to exempt from quotas certain wheat used on farm where produced, and to provide self-help meat promotion program. Senate committee submitted report on bill to transfer certain work under Packers and Stockyards Act to FTC.

HOUSE

1. WHEAT; MEAT PROMOTION. The Rules Committee reported resolutions for consideration of H. R. 8456, to exempt certain wheat producers from liability where all the wheat crop is fed or used for seed or food on the farm where produced, and H.R. 7244, to amend the Packers and Stockyards Act so as to permit deductions for a self-help meat promotion program. p. 11454

2. HUMANE SLAUGHTER. The "Daily Digest" states that the Rules Committee "granted an open rule with 1 hour debate on H. R. 8308, relating to humane slaughter of livestock." p. D688

3. ELECTRIFICATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted 16 to 14 to not report H. R. 5, to authorize the construction of the Hells Canyon dam. p.D688

4. WATER UTILIZATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee ordered reported with amendment S. 1556, to grant the consent of Congress to Mont., N. Dak., S. Dak., and Wyo. to negotiate and enter into a compact relating to their interest in, and the apportionment of, the waters of the Little Missouri River. p. D688

5. FOREIGN TRADE. The Ways and Means Committee ordered reported H. R. 38, to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 so as to provide for the temporary free importation of casein, ~~and H. R. 7096, to exempt istle and Tampico fiber from the Tariff Act of 1930.~~ p. D689

6. APPROPRIATIONS. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 7665, the Defense Department appropriation bill for 1958. pp. 11389-96

7. DROUGHT RELIEF. Rep. Rogers urged that Mass. be declared a disaster area in order that "Federal help can be made available to those farmers and others needing immediate assistance." p. 11453

8. ATOMIC ENERGY. Rep. Coad discussed the effects of radioactive fallout and radiation, and inserted a newspaper article on the matter. p. 11450

9. PATENTS. A subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee ordered reported with amendment H.R. 8194, to fix the fee payable to the Patent Office, and ordered "adversely reported H.R. 2522, and similar bills, relating to patent extensions." p. D688

SENATE

10. FARM PROGRAM. Both Houses received from this Department a proposed bill to repeal the law which permits inter-warehouse grain shipments without the cancellation of warehouse receipts in certain circumstances, subject to USDA regulations; to Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee and House Agriculture Committee. pp. 11328, 11453

11. TRANSPORTATION. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported with amendments S. 1384, to revise the definition of contract carrier by motor vehicle (S. Rept. 703). p. 11330

12. MEATPACKING. The Judiciary Committee submitted its report on unfair practices in the meatpacking industry, to accompany S. 1356, which transfers to the FTC jurisdiction over monopolistic acts in that industry (S. Rept. 704). p. 11330

13. WILDERNESS. Sen. Humphrey inserted a Ravalli County, Mont., Fish and Wildlife Ass'n resolution favoring H. R. 500 and other bills to establish a National Wilderness Preservation System. p. 11329

14. FEDERAL-STATES RELATIONS. Sen. Frear inserted a Del. House resolution supporting efforts to restore certain rights to the States. p. 11328

15. INTEREST RATES. Sen. Martin inserted an editorial, "The Treasury's Dilemma," on the problem of interest rate increases and the public debt. p. 11335

16. INFLATION. Sen. Monroney inserted an editorial and an article on inflation which contended present controls were insufficient, and discussed the farm income problem with Sen. Gore. pp. 11341-2

17. SMALL BUSINESS. Sen. Mansfield inserted a letter urging improvements in the Small Business Administration. pp. 11335-6

18. TAX AMORTIZATION. Sen. Morse inserted a column on tax loopholes and stated that tax laws had lead to "grand larceny within the law," under the present Administration. p. 11337

H.R. 376, to include onions in the prohibition against dealings in commodity futures under the Commodity Exchange Act; and

H.R. 9020, with amendment, to transfer certain work under the Packers and Stockyards Act to the Federal Trade Commission. This bill transfers from the Secretary of Agriculture to the Federal Trade Commission jurisdiction over all activities of packers except those directly related to the processing and distribution of livestock, meats, meat food products, livestock products, dairy products, poultry, poultry products or eggs. It places under the Federal Trade Commission jurisdiction over all retail sales, including those commodities listed above. It places under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture regulations of all country buying of livestock, including that which is not now subject to such regulation because it takes place off of a major stockyard.

14. FOREIGN TRADE. The Ways and Means Committee reported without amendment H.R. 38, to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 so as to provide for the temporary free importation of casein (H. Rept. 974); ~~and H.R. 7096, with amendment, to exempt istle and Tampico fiber from the Tariff Act of 1930 (H. Rept. 976)~~. p. 12292

15. TRANSPORTATION. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported without amendment H.R. 8825, to revise the definition of contract carrier by motor vehicle as set forth in Sec. 203 (a) (15) of the Interstate Commerce Act (H. Rept. 970). p. 12292

16. PERSONNEL. Received from the Budget Bureau a proposed bill to provide a uniform premium-pay system for Federal employees engaged in inspectional services and to authorize a uniform system of fees and charges for such services; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee. p. 12292

Received from CSC a proposed bill to amend the Classification Act of 1949 so as to facilitate proper classification of positions in grades GS-16, GS-17, and GS-18; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee. p. 12292

17. FARM LABOR. Rep. Teague inserted a resolution adopted by the Agriculture Committee favoring the exemption of farm workers engaged in the packing of fruits and vegetables in the field or orchard from the provisions of Secs. 6 and 7 of the Fair Labor Standards Act. p. 12283

18. SMALL BUSINESS. Passed without amendment S. 2504, to extend the Small Business Administration for one year (p. 12266). This bill will now be sent to the President.

19. FORESTRY. Agreed to, and sent to the Senate, the conference report on S. 469, to authorize the U.S. to defray the cost of existing the Klamath Indians to prepare for termination of Federal supervision and to defer sales of tribal property, including timberlands. p. 12251

20. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. McCormack announced the following legislative program: Mon., Aug. 5, the consent calendar; Tues., the private calendar; and later in the week, H.R. 7244, to provide for a self-help meat promotion program, and the pay raise bill if a rule is granted. p. 12268

21. ADJOURNED until Mon., Aug. 5. p. 12292

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

22. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Yarborough inserted a Young Democratic Club of Dallas County (Tex.) resolution and stated "it condemns the effort to take the Hells Canyon site out of the realm of public domain..." pp. A6277-8

Rep. Ullman inserted an editorial, "Ike Appoints a Fox to Guard the Chickens," discussing the appointment of Douglas McKay as Chairman of the U.S. section of the International Joint Commission. p. A6289

Rep. Anderson inserted a constituent's letter asking "isn't there anything you can do legally to keep that Hells Canyon Dam project open for further discussion in Congress?" p. A6297

23. FOREIGN TRADE. Rep. King stated that the need for expanding world trade is clearly evident and inserted the testimony of the American Tunaboat Ass'n before the House Ways and Means Committee regard proposed Antidumping Act amendments. pp. A6286-8

24. ATOMIC ENERGY. Rep. Price inserted statements of Reps. Durham and Holifield giving background information on the atomic energy authorization bill. pp. A6279-80

25. FARM PROGRAM. Extension of remarks of Rep. Cooley stating that "the Wall Street Journal in a front-page article this morning says flatly that strategists of the Eisenhower administration aim to exploit disunity among farmers in Secretary Benson's maneuvers to lower price supports for farm commodities," and that "Cliff Hope encourages cooperation and unity among farmers," and inserted the magazine article and an article by Mr. Hope. pp. A6284-5

Rep. McGovern criticized the administration's farm program. p. A6288

26. SOIL BANK. Rep. Udall inserted an article describing how another Arizona farmer received a $204,000 soil bank payment. pp. A6288-9

27. BUDGETING. Rep. Reuss inserted two memorandums prepared by the Citizens Committee for the Hoover Report in support of H.R. 8002, to provide for the stating of appropriation estimates on an accrued expenditure basis. pp. A6293-5, A6299-300

Rep. Boland inserted several editorials favoring H.R. 8002.

28. GRANTS-IN-AID. Rep. Dwyer spoke in favor of the hearings being held to study the relationship between the Federal Government and State and local governments and inserted an analysis of the graint-in-aid programs in N.J.. pp. A6301-2

BILLS INTRODUCED

29. PERSONNEL. S. 2684, by Sen. Johnston, S.C., to amend title 28, entitled "Judiciary and Judicial Procedure," of the United States Code to provide for the defense of suits against Federal employees arising out of their operation of motor vehicles in the scope of their employment; to Judiciary Committee.

30. FAMILY FARM. S. Res. 175, by Sen. Monroney, to authorize a study and investigation of operation and preservation of family-size farms; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee.

31. BUILDINGS. H.R. 9066-9099, by various Reps., to prohibit Government agencies to acquire or use the National Grange headquarters site without specific congressional approval; to Public Works Committee. Remarks of Rep. Westland, p. A6282 Remarks of Rep. Scudder. p. A6296.

H.R. 9052, by Rep. Dawson, Ill., to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to authorize the Administrator of General Services to lease space for Federal agencies for periods not exceeding 15 years; to Government Operations Committee.

85TH CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { REPORT
1st Session } { No. 974

TEMPORARY FREE IMPORTATION OF CASEIN

AUGUST 2, 1957.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. COOPER, from the Committee on Ways and Means, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 38]

The Committee on Ways and Means, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 38) to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide for the temporary free importation of casein, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

PURPOSE

The purpose of H. R. 38 is to suspend the import duty under paragraph 19 of title I of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, until March 31, 1960, on casein or lactarene and mixtures of which casein or lactarene is the component material of chief value.

GENERAL STATEMENT

Casein (or lactarene) is derived from skim milk and is used primarily in the manufacture of coated paper, plastics, adhesives, paints, and edible derivatives. One of the chief uses of this product is in the manufacture of various types of coated papers. However, there is considerable use of the product as a basic raw material for production of water-resistant glue which is used in making exterior and other plywood products. It thus is a very important raw material not only to our domestic coated-paper industry, but also to our domestic building-supply industry.

Prior to the Tariff Act of 1922, casein or lactarene was free of duty, but in the act of 1922 a rate of 2½ cents per pound was established, and this duty was increased to 5½ cents per pound in the Tariff Act of 1930. The present rate of duty, in effect pursuant to trade agreements, is 2¾ cents per pound (2.2 cents per pound if the product comes from Cuba). The reduced rate of 2¾ cents per pound first

Union Calendar No. 367

85TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 38

[Report No. 974]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 3, 1957

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means

AUGUST 2, 1957

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

---

A BILL

To amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide for the temporary free importation of casein.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the import duty imposed under paragraph 19 of title I of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, shall be suspended with respect to imports entered for consumption or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption during the period beginning with the day following the date of enactment of this Act and ending with the close of March 31, 1960.

Union Calendar No. 367

85TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 38

[Report No. 974]

A BILL

To amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide for the temporary free importation of casein.

By Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin

JANUARY 3, 1957

Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means

AUGUST 2, 1957

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

H. R. 38

(Reprint No. 414)

A BILL

The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment H.R. 8646, to clarify the authority of the Secretary of Interior to convey federally owned land utilized in the furnishing of public works (H. Rept. 995). p. 12446

35. ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS. Passed as reported H.R. 6788, to authorize the abbreviation of the record on the review or enforcement of orders of administrative agencies by the courts of appeals and the review or enforcement of such orders on the original papers and to make uniform the law relating thereto. pp. 12374-79

36. VETERANS' BENEFITS; PERSONNEL. Passed without amendment H.R. 8522, to amend and clarify the reemployment provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act. pp. 12379-80

37. TRANSPORTATION. Passed without amendment S. 943, to require carriers by motor vehicle to file with the ICC their actual rates or charges for transportation services. (p. 12382) This bill will now be sent to the President.

Passed over, at the request of Rep. Byrnes, Wisc., H.R. 5384, to amend the ICC Act so as to provide for the preservation of competitive through routes for rail carriers; and, at the request of Rep. Broyhill, S. 1383, to amend the ICC Act so as to require freight forwarders to obtain certificates of public convenience and necessity. p. 12381

38. WATER UTILIZATION. Passed as reported S. 1556, to grant the consent of Congress to Mont., S. Dak., N. Dak., and Wyo. to negotiate and enter into a compact relating to apportionment of the waters of the Little Mo. River and its tributaries. pp. 12384-85

39. RECLAMATION. Passed as reported H.R. 5679, to authorize amendment of the irrigation repayment contract between the U.S. and the Mirage Flats Irrigation District, Nebr. pp. 12386-87

Passed without amendment H.R. 5192, to extend the time during which the Secretary of Interior may enter into amendatory repayment contracts under the Federal reclamation laws. p. 12387

Passed with amendment, under suspension of the rules, S. 1482, to amend the Columbia Basin Project Act so as to increase the limitation on the acreage one family might have of irrigated land. pp. 12408-11

The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment H.R. 5309, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct and maintain the lower Rio Grande rehabilitation project, Tex., Mercedes division (H. Rept. 1002). pp. 12446-47

40. BUDGETING. Rep. Morano spoke in faovr of the enactment of H.R. 8002, to provide for the stating of appropriation estimates on an accrued expenditure basis. p. 12400

41. CASEIN. Passed without amendment H.R. 38, to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 so as to provide for the temporary free importation of casein. p. 12432

42. ATOMIC ENRRGY. Reps. Holifield and Price reviewed recent developments in the field of atomic energy, including the AEC program of assistance to cooperatives and publicly owned electric power groups. pp. 12442-44, 12444-45

43. PRINTING. Received from GAO a report on the audit of GPO for the 1956 fiscal year. p. 12446

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

44. FARM PRICES. Sen. Langer inserted two Farmer's Union Grain Terminal Ass'n radio roundups on the economic situation in the Dakotas and the problem of adjusting farm production, increasing with research, to relatively stable food and fiber consumption, without cutting farm income. pp. A6304-5

45. TOBACCO. Rep. Bass inserted an article on the Government's income from the tobacco price support program. p. A6309

Rep. Scott, N.C., inserted an article, "Smoking and Cancer--What is Known and Unknown--Here's Another View: Tobacco May Be Harmless." pp. A6341-3

46. WHEAT. Speech of Rep. Hill supporting H.R. 8456, to exempt from liability wheat producers who use their entire crop for feed or seed on the farm, and inserting statements by CSS Administrator Berger and Farmer's Union President Baker on the bill, and discussing provisions of the bill with Reps. Hill, Harrison, Neb., Cederberg, Gavin, Fulton, McCulloch, and Dixon. pp. A6313-16

Speech of Rep. Rhodes, Pa., supporting H.R. 8456, wheat for on-farm consumption, and reading constituent's letters supporting the bill. p. A6338

47. FOREIGN AID. Rep. Smith inserted a Wall Street Journal editorial criticizing the administration for requesting funds for Saudi Arabia which had not been accepted in fiscal year 1957. p. A6322

48. LIVESTOCK. Extension of remarks of Rep. Metcalf supporting H.R. 7244, to establish a voluntary program for research and promotion of the sale of meat and meat products, and inserting letters from Mont. cattlemen supporting the bill. pp. A6325-6

49. BUDGETING. Reps. MacDonald, Rogers, Fla., and Nimtz inserted material favoring the passage of H.R. 8002, to provide for the stating of appropriation estimates on an accrued expenditure basis. pp. A6337-38, A6343, A6348

Rep. Rogers, Fla., inserted a Chamber of Commerce report favoring reductions in taxes, Federal spending, and the Federal budget. pp. A6326-27

50. ELECTRIFICATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Gwinn opposing legislation for the development of the Niagara River for power, and inserting a letter he had received on the matter. pp. A6348-49

BILLS INTRODUCED

51. IMPORTS. S. 2692, by Sen. Malone, to impose a tax on the importation of tungsten; to Finance Committee. Remarks of author. p. 12302

52. LIVESTOCK PRICES. S. Con. Res. 43, by Sen. Malone, to establish a Joint congressional committee for investigation of cattle and lamb prices; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee.

53. INFLATION. H. Con. Res. 222, by Rep. Vursell, calling on all labor officials, the National Association of Manufacturers, the National Chamber of Commerce, the State chambers of commerce, and all businessmen of the Nation to cooperate in efforts to stop inflation and the constant rise in the cost of living; to Banking and Currency Committee.

experiences during World War II and testimony before our committee, I realize that that is not the fact. We do have discharges that are neither honorable nor dishonorable. We have before us a bill that will help a board correct some of those in-between discharges.

I should like at this moment to make reference to an experience I had, an actual experience, and I do this because of a remark of someone about narcotic addicts. We had two men who were admitted narcotics addicts. The question was whether to try them by a general court-martial. The decision was not to try them. They were given an honorable discharge, for this reason. They were addicts by their own admission before they came into the service. Nothing that they did in the service changed that. Therefore they were not entitled to a dishonorable discharge. Now I find that men have come into the service and because of what they were before they were accepted under the draft or otherwise, they are given a discharge that is neither honorable nor dishonorable. This bill before us will enable a review board to take into consideration their conduct in the community in which they live from the time of their discharge under a bad conduct or a not honorable discharge, something between honorable and dishonorable; how they are regarded by their fellow men in their home community, what they have done afterward, and apply that at the hearing in determining whether or not to give some relief in the matter of the kind of discharge that they shall have. That is all this bill does.

My only objection to this bill is that it does not go far enough. That would be an argument in favor of the position of the two gentlemen from New York who think that we should postpone this, have more hearings, and bring in a bill that we could amend. My argument against that is, as was stated by the gentleman from Massachusetts, the majority leader, that we will not get any bill at all in that case. Let us pass this bill even though it is not as good as it ought to be. It is a step in the right direction, and then next year, or whenever the proper time comes, correct it and make it as it should be.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM of Iowa. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Let us not kid ourselves. The other body has not even held hearings on this bill. They are not going to put this bill into law at this time. Therefore, there is no reason why we should not deliberate on this bill in January and pass a thoroughgoing, sound bill.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM of Iowa. I have been here 17 years and I know that the other body can act in a hurry, when it wants to.

The SPEAKER. The question is, Will the House suspend the rules and pass the bill?

The question was taken and on a division (demanded by Mr. FULTON) there were—ayes 226, noes 8.

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BUSINESS

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it may be in order for the Speaker to consider District of Columbia business on Wednesday next, August 7.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

PROGRAM OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BUSINESS

(Mr. McCORMACK asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I am informed that there will be six bills from the District of Columbia to come up on Wednesday next.

First is the bill H. R. 8918, relating to the Sibley Memorial Hospital, a bill which I had the pleasure of introducing.

Second, H. R. 7863, to amend the District of Columbia Alcoholic Beverage Control Act.

Third, H. R. 7568, to amend the District of Columbia Police and Firemen's Salary Act of 1953 to provide that service in the grade of inspector and the grade of private in the Fire Department of the District of Columbia shall be deemed to be service in the same grade for the purpose of longevity increases.

Fourth, H. R. 7450, to amend section 4 of the act entitled "Policemen and Firemen's Retirement and Disability Act Amendments of 1957."

Fifth, H. R. 7349, to amend the act regulating the business of executing bonds for compensation in criminal cases in the District of Columbia.

Sixth, H. R. 7825, to exempt from taxation certain property of the B'nai B'rith Henry Monsky Foundation, in the District of Columbia.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. No bridges or tunnels coming up?

Mr. McCORMACK. No.

TEMPORARY FREE IMPORTATION OF CASEIN

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 38) to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide for the temporary free importation of casein, which has been unanimously reported favorably by the Committee on Ways and Means.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the import duty imposed under paragraph 19 of title I of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, shall be suspended with respect to imports entered for consumption or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption during the period beginning with the day following the date of enactment of this act and ending with the close of March 31, 1960.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, H. R. 38 is to suspend the import duty under paragraph 19 of title I of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, until March 31, 1960, on casein or lactarene.

Casein is derived from skim milk and is used principally in the manufacture of various types of coated papers and as a basic raw material for production of water-resistant glue which is used in making exterior and other plywood products.

Your committee is advised that according to available official statistics the domestic production of casein consists almost entirely of edible casein while imports consist almost entirely of inedible casein. The Department of Commerce estimates that the 1956 production of casein was less than 1½ percent of the total domestic supply. Thus, the great bulk of the domestic consumption is being supplied by imports. Domestic production of casein has not risen or fallen with demand in recent years because the raw material from which casein is made (skim milk) is more profitably converted into other products, such as dry skim milk.

H. R. 38 suspends the duty on this product for a period of approximately 3 years, until March 31, 1960, thus providing an adequate safeguard in the event developments should make a change in policy desirable at that time.

The Committee on Ways and Means unanimously reported this bill.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, I have joined with my distinguished chairman and beloved colleague in supporting favorable House consideration of H. R. 38. This legislation has as its purpose the suspension until March 31, 1960, of the existing import duty on casein.

The enactment of this legislation will do injury to no domestic industry and will significantly benefit domestic consumers of casein. There is virtually no domestic production of this commodity. The consumption of casein is an important raw material to our domestic paper industry and in addition to our domestic building supply industry.

The Secretary of Agriculture has advised the Committee on Ways and Means that the enactment of this legislation could be expected to bring about a reduction in the price of casein imports to the benefit of our domestic economy.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

All we ask is for fair play.

These men would still pay for their offenses, by the denial to them of the benefits that are granted to those who hold honorable discharges.

As the report of the Committee on Armed Services states:

> The committee is well aware of the strenuous efforts that have recently been instituted by the military services to rehabilitate servicemen involved in misconduct cases. The Air Force, in particular, with its so-called Amarillo plan, which envisions a rehabilitation program without a prison environment, has been highly successful. This program should not only be continued but should be expanded. * * * On the other hand, the committee is seriously concerned about the many thousands of individuals who must go through life with a dishonorable, bad-conduct, or undesirable discharge. Many of these individuals find it difficult to obtain employment because of the nature of their discharges. * * * There should be some method by which an individual who has successfully rehabilitated himself in civilian life may at least be awarded a type of discharge which carries with it a connotation more acceptable to the general public than that of undesirable, bad conduct, or dishonorable.

We believe that the normal punishment that might have been adjudged had the act or incident been committed in civilian life, should guide the review boards, as well as the age of the individual, the conditions that prevailed at the time, and the moral turpitude, if any, involved.

This bill will authorize the award of a general discharge—limited—in those cases where the individual requesting a review of his discharge or dismissal, introduces evidence of not less than 3 years of postservice conduct in justification of his request for a review of his discharge or dismissal. The same criteria will be applicable in these cases as in all other cases reviewed by the boards. But under the proposed legislation, the boards will be required to take into consideration, as a factor, postservice conduct indicating that the individual has rehabilitated himself, that his character is good, and that has conduct, activities, and habits since discharge have been exemplary for a period of not less than 3 years following discharge.

This bill provides relief in many cases where the veteran has clearly rehabilitated himself, and has earned the right to have the onus of "dishonorable," "bad conduct," or "undesirable" removed from his discharge.

He is not placed in the same status as a man with an honoroble discharge'

But the unfair burden of a lifetime stigma is removed from his shoulders, and his rights as a citizen are not prejudiced.

Previously, he was branded for life: Now he is given an opportunity where the facts warrant it, to show to society a new type of discharge which reflects his exemplary conduct following separation.

All of the hundreds of thousands of men, and women, who have received discharges less than honorable, are not criminals.

Perhaps most of them are deserving of the opportunity to remove the stain from their discharge papers.

The support for this bill indicates the widespread belief that postservice good conduct should give a veteran the chance to clear his name and face his family, neighbors, friends, and prospective employer without shame.

Mr. ASHLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H. R. 8772 which provides that the Board for the Correction of Military or Naval Records and the boards of review, discharges and dismissals shall give consideration to satisfactory evidence relating to good character and exemplary conduct in civilian life after discharge or dismissal from service in determining whether or not to correct such discharges and dismissals.

I am aware, Mr. Speaker, that the Department of Defense opposes this legislation because of their fear that it might have a detrimental effect upon the maintenance of discipline in our Armed Forces today.

But I give greater weight, Mr. Speaker, to the fact that this legislation authorizes the Boards which I have just mentioned to merely take into consideration postservice conduct when reviewing the discharges of individuals who have been separated from the service.

The bill, as I understand it, does not require any Board to grant a discharge under honorable conditions or to change a discharge solely on the basis of exemplary postservice conduct. It merely authorizes these Boards to treat postservice conduct as one of many factors in determining whether a different type of discharge or separation should be awarded.

We all know, Mr. Speaker, how difficult it is to get and keep a steady job and establish a reputable position in society if one has received an other-than-honorabel discharge. We also know that human values and human behavior can change considerably from the years of adolescence and immaturity during which many of our youth fulfill their service obligations. To be sure, there are technical objections to this legislation, but its purpose has not yet been attacked nor, I think, can it be. It is for this reason, Mr. Speaker, and because the technical considerations can and will be taken care of, that I support the measure before us. While it does not achieve all of the purposes of the bill which I introduced on this subject, it takes a long and humane first step, and I therefore urge its adoption this afternoon.

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. BROOKS].

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from California [Mr. DOYLE] and his subcommittee worked hard and worked very conscientiously in bringing about this measure. They brought to us a bill that is a step forward, and I hope it passes this afternoon.

I rise at this point to tell you that I was chairman of the subcommmittee that worked for 4 or 5 months to build up the Uniform Code of Military Justice that we have at the present time. When we came to this particular provision, section 10 of the United States Code, we debated long and hard on it. We knew that something should be done in reference to these administrative discharges. I personally thought and still think that every man who receives other than an honorable discharge should have an opportunity of a hearing and a trial before he received anything but an honorable discharge. I did not have my way then, but this bill does come along now and gives these people who have other than an honorable discharge an opportunity for a hearing.

You say, "What does that mean? It gives these young men who do not have an honorable discharge an opportunity to correct that discharge and then to get a piece of paper which they can use and go out and try to get a job. You have had men come to your office and tell you that they could not get a job because they did not have an honorable discharge, and they asked you for help to correct the record. This particular bill will permit that to be done. Thousands upon thousands of these young men who have been in the service have been discharged upon the will and the caprice of some commanding officer, rightfully or wrongfully, and they will have an opportunity to go back for a hearing and get the discharge corrected to some extent so that they can then use that means of going out and getting a job. They can then go out and use that as a means of getting employment, getting a job.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Louisiana has expired.

Mr. DEVEREUX. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California [Mr. BALDWIN].

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. Speaker, I should like to congratulate the Committee on Armed Services for bringing this legislation to the House. Along with practically everybody in the House, I have received numerous letters from young men who, at an early age, spent a couple of years or more in the armed services, and for some misstep that they took inadvertently they came out with a dishonorable or administrative discharge. I think it is unfortunate for these young men to be saddled for life with a penalty of that kind, without the possibility of changing it, because it affects their future employment and affects the chances of their family, to have their wage earner without the same opportunity for employment as someone else. I am glad that it has been recognized that there is a need for an opportunity to correct these discharges, which recognition has been given by the committee through this bill. I hope the bill will pass.

Mr. DEVEREUX. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. CUNNINGHAM].

Mr. CUNNINGHAM of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, as one who served as a trial judge advocate for some time during World War I and who also served at different times as counsel for the defense during World War I in general court-martial trials, I came out of the service with the firm belief that there should be just two kinds of discharges, honorable or dishonorable; nothing in between. My experiences brought me to that belief. However, today, as a result of

H. R. 38

AN ACT

85TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 38

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

AUGUST 6 (legislative day, JULY 8), 1957
Read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance

AN ACT

To amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide for the temporary free importation of casein.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the import duty imposed under paragraph 19 of title I of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, shall be suspended with respect to imports entered for consumption or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption during the period beginning with the day following the date of enactment of this Act and ending with the close of March 31, 1960.

Passed the House of Representatives August 5, 1957.

Attest: RALPH R. ROBERTS,
Clerk.

85TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 38

AN ACT

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H. R. 38

AN ACT

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued August 13, 1957
For actions of August 12, 1957
85th-1st, No. 145

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HIGHLIGHTS: Sen. Johnson announced Paarlberg nomination would be considered Aug. 13.

HOUSE

1. PERSONNEL. A subcommittee of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee ordered reported with amendment H.R. 607, to increase the annuities payable to retired employees from the civil service retirement fund. p. D768

SENATE

2. ELECTRIFICATION. Passed without amendment H.R. 8643, authorizing improvement works in the Niagara River. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 13149-67

3. PERSONNEL. At the request of Sen. Purtell, passed over S. 25, to make wage-board employee pay raises retroactive to within 30 days of the start of the survey. p. 13087

At the request of Sen. Clark, passed over S. 2127, to reduce Federal Employee's Group Life Insurance only 1% a month after 65 (instead of 2%) and stop such reductions at 50% of the face value (instead of 25%). p. 13088

At the request of Sen. Clark, passed over S. 72, to increase annuities paid to certain civil service annuitants. p. 13088

At the request of Sen. Talmadge, passed over S. 734, to revise the basic compensation schedules of the Classification Act of 1949. p. 13088

At the request of Sen. Clark, passed over H.R. 2462, to increase Federal salaries 11%. p. 13101

4. SAFETY. At the request of Sen. Purtell, passed over S. 931, to reorganize the Government safety functions. p. 13087

5. WATER RESOURCES. Passed as reported S. 1086, consenting to a Utah-Wyo. Bear River compact. pp. 13095-9

At the request of Sen. Purtell, passed over S.Con.Res. 28, to print a compilation of materials on Columbia River Basin water resources. p. 13087

Sen. Johnson pointed to the importance of an adequate flood control and water conservation program for Texas. p. 13102

6. LIVESTOCK; MONOPOLIES. At the request of Sen. Purtell, passed over S. 1356, to vest in the FTC jurisdiction over meatpackers for anti-trust purposes. 13088

Sen. Thye inserted telegrams supporting the minority views of the Judiciary Committee, and announced he would support the Dirksen amendment to S. 1356, which would leave jurisdiction in USDA, but prevent non-meatpackers from escaping jurisdiction of FTC. pp. 13104-5

7. APPROPRIATIONS. At the request of Sen. Talmadge, passed over H. J. Res. 426, to provide temporary appropriations for Aug.. p. 13088

8. ATOMIC ENERGY. At the request of Sen. Clark, passed over S. 2674, to authorize appropriations for AEC to aid in the construction of power reactors. p. 13089

9. PUBLIC LANDS. The Finance Committee reported without amendment H.R. 2237, to authorize the transfer of certain property of VA to the Johnson City (Tenn.) National Farm Loan Ass'n and the East Tenn. Production Credit Ass'n (S. Rept. 848). p. 13070

10. CASEIN. The Finance Committee reported without amendment H.R. 38, to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide for the temporary free importation of casein (S. Rept. 846). p. 13070

11. FIBER. The Finance Committee reported with amendment H.R. 7096, to exempt istle or Tampico fiber from the Tariff Act of 1930 (S. Rept. 855). p. 13070

12. FOREST PRODUCTS. The Indian Affairs Subcommittee ordered reported to the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee S. 2131, to delay submission of plans for the future control and transmission of the trust property of the Menominee Indian tribe, Wis. p. D767

Sen. Neuberger inserted a series of articles on the Klamath Indian Termination Act and the problems involved in selling the timber rights of the Klamath Indians. pp. 13105-9

13. PERSONNEL. Received from G.S.A. a proposed bill to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to provide for certain employee training, to the Government Operations Committee. p. 13069

14. FORESTRY. Sen. Morse inserted a letter from the Forest Service enclosing a circular letter directing foresters to publish an annual sales program in all cases where public interest in such plans exists. p. 13087

15. FOREIGN AID. Agreed to print a compilation of material on U.S. aid to foreign countries as S. Doc. 52. p. 13072

Sen. Smith, N.J., expressed his disappointment at the cuts made in the mutual security authorization bill, and inserted editorials opposing such reductions. pp. 3078-9

Calendar No. 873

85TH CONGRESS, 1st Session | SENATE | REPORT No. 846

TEMPORARY FREE IMPORTATION OF CASEIN

AUGUST 12, 1957.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. BYRD, from the Committee on Finance, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 38]

The Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 38) to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide for the temporary free importation of casein, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

PURPOSE

The purpose of H. R. 38 is to suspend the import duty under paragraph 19 of title I of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, until March 31, 1960, on casein or lactarene and mixtures of which casein or lactarene is the component material of chief value.

GENERAL STATEMENT

Casein (or lactarene) is derived from skim milk and is used primarily in the manufacture of coated paper, plastics, adhesives, paints, and edible derivatives. One of the chief uses of this product is in the manufacture of various types of coated papers. However, there is considerable use of the product as a basic raw material for production of water-resistant glue which is used in making exterior and other plywood products. It thus is a very important raw material not only to our domestic coated-paper industry, but also to our domestic building-supply industry.

Prior to the Tariff Act of 1922, casein or lactarene was free of duty, but in the act of 1922 a rate of 2½ cents per pound was established, and this duty was increased to 5½ cents per pound in the Tariff Act of 1930. The present rate of duty, in effect pursuant to trade agreements, is 2¾ cents per pound (2.2 cents per pound if the product comes from Cuba). The reduced rate of 2¾ cents per pound first became effective on November 15, 1941, pursuant to a trade agreement with Argentina, and was later included in a trade agreement with Uruguay and in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Information presented to your committee indicates that, while domestic production and imports of casein have fluctuated during the past three decades, the general trend of domestic production has been downward and the general trend of imports has been upward. Although available official statistics on domestic production and imports of casein do not distinguish between the edible and the inedible production, the domestic production consists almost entirely of edible casein while imports consist almost entirely of inedible casein. Reports indicate that since 1937 the domestic annual production of casein has declined from 67.5 million pounds to only 3.1 million pounds in 1955, and that the 1956 production did not exceed 1 million pounds. The Department of Commerce estimates that the 1956 production was less than 1½ percent of the total domestic supply. Thus, the great bulk of the domestic consumption is being supplied by imports.

Domestic production of casein has not risen or fallen with demand in recent years because the raw material from which casein is made (skim milk) is more profitably coverted into other products. This was the case especially during the war because of the heavy demands for whole-milk products and for dry skim milk, primarily for overseas shipment. Since 1952 the milk price support program, under which the price of nonfat dry skim solids is supported, has constituted a prime inducement for converting skim milk into products other than casein. The production of dry skim milk is much more profitable than the production of casein (each of which is made from skim milk). This automatically reduces the quantity of skim milk available for conversion into casein and also makes it much more unprofitable to convert to casein.

Favorable departmental reports on this bill were made by the Departments of State, Commerce, and Agriculture. Informative reports were made by the Tariff Commission and the Treasury Department. The Department of Labor made no substantive comment on the bill.

The Secretary of Commerce in his report on the bill pointed out that the Department's position was based—

> on the relative unimportance of domestic casein production, the availability of substitute material, and the availability of a more profitable and seemingly unlimited dried-milk market provided by the current milk price support program.

The Secretary of Agriculture in favorably reporting to the Ways and Means Committee on the bill pointed out that recent developments in the domestic production trends in casein, in the light of the trends apparent over the past several years, indicate that the tariff on casin is not presently a substantial factor in the domestic situation. That report also points out that the elimination of the duty probably would result in a reduction in the price of imported casein to the domestic consumer, and thus increase its competitiveness with substitute productions, which would be not only of general economic benefit but would also improve the long-run position of casein to the possible eventual benefit of the domestic industry.

It should be emphasized that the bill does not provide for a permanent duty-free status of casein, but rather suspends the duty on this product for a period of less than 3 years, that is, until March 31, 1960. There is thus provided an adequate safeguard in the event developments should make a change in policy desirable at that time.

○

Calendar No. 873

85TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 38

[Report No. 846]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

AUGUST 6 (legislative day, JULY 8), 1957
Read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance

AUGUST 12, 1957
Reported by Mr. BYRD, without amendment

AN ACT

To amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide for the temporary free importation of casein.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the import duty imposed under paragraph 19 of title I of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, shall be suspended with respect to imports entered for consumption or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption during the period beginning with the day following the date of enactment of this Act and ending with the close of March 31, 1960.

Passed the House of Representatives August 5, 1957.

Attest: RALPH R. ROBERTS,
Clerk.

Calendar No. 873

85TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 38

[Report No. 846]

AN ACT

To amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide for the temporary free importation of casein.

AUGUST 6 (legislative day, JULY 8), 1957
Read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance

AUGUST 12, 1957
Reported without amendment

H. R. 38

AN ACT

Aug 20, 1957

Senate

13. COTTON; DISASTER RELIEF. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment the following bills:

S. 314, to assist the U.S. cotton textile industry through the disposition to them of surplus cotton (S. Rept. 1056); and

S. 304, to require States to contribute from 25% to 50% of the cost of feed or seed furnished to farmers in disaster areas (S. Rept. 1055). p. 13920

14. WOOL. The Finance Committee reported with amendments H.R. 6894, to amend the Tariff Act with regard to mica, including a provision for the duty-free entry of certain wool yarn, which was added by the Senate Committee (S. Rept. 1053). p. 13920

15. PUBLIC LANDS. Passed without amendment H.R.2237, to authorize the transfer of certain VA property to the Johnson City (Tenn.) National Farm Loan Ass'n and the East Tenn. Production Credit Ass'n. p. 13952

Passed as reported H.R. 5538, to provide that withdrawals, reservations, or restrictions of more than 5,000 acres of public lands of the U.S. for certain purposes shall not become effective until approved by an act of Congress. pp. 13955-6

16. RECLAMATION. Passed without amendment S. 2037, to authorize performance of necessary protection work between the Yuma Project and Boulder Dam. p. 13958

17. ATOMIC ENERGY. Agreed to the conference report on H.R. 8996, AEC authorization bill for construction of certain power reactors. pp. 13968-9, 13972-4

18. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Young inserted and commended a U.S. News article, "Five Billions For Farm Aid--Where Does It All Go?", summarizing the Department's 1956 budget and program, and inserted a Time magazine article, "The $5 Billion Farm Scandal--Every Day in Every Way It Gets Worse," which he criticized as "one of the most unfair articles I have ever read." pp. 13924-6

Sen. Aiken inserted various recommendations of the Conference on Economic Progress, urging a reduction in the number of farmers and what Sen. Aiken called "virtually a recommendation of the rural development program which is being promoted by President Eisenhower." pp. 13926-7

19. PERSONNEL. At the request of Sen. Talmadge, passed over S. 25, to make wage-board pay raises retroactive to 30 days after initiation of the survey, and S. 734, to revise the basic compensation schedules of the Classification Act of 1949; and at the request of Sen. Purtell passed over H.R. 2462, to adjust the basic rates of compensation of certain officers and employees. pp. 13947, 13948, 13951

At the request of Sen. Purtell, passed over S. 2127, to reduce Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance only 1% a month after 65 to a minimum of 50% of the face value (rather than 2% and 25%). p. 13948

At the request of Sen. Purtell, passed over S. 72, to increase annuities payable to certain annuitants from the Civil Service retirement fund. p. 13948

20. DAIRY PRODUCTS. At the request of Sen. Talmadge, passed over H.R. 38, to provide for the temporary free importation of casein. p. 13952

21. FIBER; WOOL. At the request of Sen. Talmadge, passed over H.R. 7096, to exempt istle or Tampico fiber from the Tariff Act of 1930. Sen. Beall proposed an amendment to the bill which would remove from the dutiable to the free list woolen yarn of less than 3 inches in length. p. 13954

22. TRANSPORTATION. Began consideration of the conference report on S. 939, relative to rendering transportation services to the Government at free or reduced rates under Sec. 22 of the ICC Act. (pp. 13998, 14005-6, 14008, 14021-4) The House agreed to the report Aug. 19.

23. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Thye inserted a resolution of the Elk River Rural Cooperative Power Ass'n urging Congress to appropriate to the AEC funds for power development with such amendments as to allow the continuation of contract procedures for construction of a nuclear reactor powerplant. p. 13920

24. FOREIGN AID. Sen. Smith, N.J., inserted a breakdown of the relative figures of the various sections of the mutual security appropriation bill, and stated the House cuts "are cause for serious concern about every category in the bill." p. 13926

Sen. Symington inserted an editorial, "Gum-Up On Foreign Aid," criticizing the administration for not "strengthening the case for mutual security." p. 13933

Sen. Byrd urged cuts in foreign aid, and pointed to the sums in foreign currencies generated by Public Law 480 and other programs to show that over $1 billion in "non-appropriated, non-accountable" funds is available above the sums budgeted. pp. 13995-6

25. FOREIGN TRADE. Sens. Douglas, Case (S.D), Javits, Mansfield, and Byrd discussed the proposed increase in the lead and zinc tariff, and Sen. Douglas inserted the minority views of himself and Sen. Gore on the bill, which they termed "an attempt to undermine our reciprocal trade program." pp. 13930-2

26. FISCAL POLICY. Sen. Cooper inserted the statement of Federal Reserve Board Chairman Martin before the Finance Committee on the monetary and credit policies of the Federal Government and the present economic situation. pp. 13941-4

27. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Johnson announced that the Senate would resume consideration of S. 939, relative to rendering transportation services to the Government at reduced rates, on Wed., August 21, following which the Senate would possibly consider, among others, S. 25, making wage board employee pay increases retroactive to 30 days after initiation of the survey, the conference report on H.R. 4602, the veteran's housing bill, S. 2377, providing for the production of statements or reports of witnesses, and S. 1356, vesting jurisdiction over monopolistic trade practices by persons engaged in commerce in meat or meat products in the FTC. p. 14025

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

28. REA LOANS. Sen. Johnson inserted a resolution of the Nat'l Telephone Cooperative Ass'n opposing the proposed increase in REA interest rates. p. A6834

29. FOREIGN AID. Sen. Fulbright inserted an editorial discussing the cuts made in foreign aid appropriations, stating that the cuts are big but their true significance cannot be measured in terms of money, and that the President "will have to do more than read speeches and statements that are written for him, and to plead at the last moment with the leaders of Congress." pp. A6834-5

30. FARM INCOME. Extension of remarks of Sen. Johnson stating that "those of us who come from agricultural States are well aware that farmers and ranchers are not getting their share of the national income," and inserting Dr. Timm's, Texas A&M College, address, "Changing Nature of American Agriculture." pp. A6838-9

TABLE 5.—*District of Kansas—Cases commenced per judgeship in this district and in 86 districts, by nature of suit, fiscal year 1956*—Continued

	Kansas	86 districts
UNITED STATES CASES—con.		
United States Plaintiff—Con.		
Other forfeitures and penalties	33	5
Negotiable instruments	32	25
Other contracts	32	21
Other United States plaintiff	7	8
United States defendant	100	18
Enjoin Federal agencies	6	3
Habeas corpus	83	3
Tort Claims Act	6	4
Tax suits	4	5
Other United States defendant	1	3
PRIVATE CASES		
Federal question	25	33
Copyright	1	1
Employers' Liability Act	3	6
Fair Labor Standards Act	1	1
Habeas corpus	7	3
Jones Act	----	10
Miller Act	1	2
Patent	1	3
Other Federal question	12	7
Diversity of citizenship	152	90
Insurance	19	15
Other contracts	30	16
Real property	6	3
Personal injury (motor vehicle)	72	33
Personal injury (other)	20	17
Other diversity	6	5
Admiralty	----	11
Criminal cases (less immigration)	124	102

TABLE 6.—*District of Kansas—Civil and criminal trials commenced*

BY FISCAL YEAR

Fiscal year	Total trials commenced	Civil			Criminal		
		Total	Non-jury	Jury	Total	Non-jury	Jury
1951	159	132	90	42	27	8	19
1952	132	106	85	21	26	6	20
1953	176	155	124	31	21	6	15
1954	159	141	100	41	18	3	15
1955	153	121	80	41	32	5	27
1956	149	135	89	46	14	4	10

PER JUDGESHIP

Fiscal year	Number of judgeships	Total trials		Civil		Criminal	
		Kansas	National average [1]	Kansas	National average [1]	Kansas	National average [1]
1951	2	80	39	66	28	14	11
1952	2	66	40	53	27	13	13
1953	2	88	44	78	29	11	15
1954	2	80	40	71	25	9	15
1955	2	77	41	61	26	16	15
1956	2	75	43	68	29	7	14

[1] This column includes 86 districts.

TABLE 7.—*District of Kansas—Civil cases pending on June 30, 1956*

PER JUDGESHIP

Nature of suit	Cases pending per judgeship	
	Kansas	National average
Total civil cases	271	236
United States civil cases	99	74
Private civil cases	172	162
United States plaintiff	73	46
Land condemnation	34	14
Antitrust	1	----
Other enforcement suits	2	5
Forfeitures and penalties	13	4
Negotiable instruments	9	8
Other contracts	13	9
Other United States plaintiff	4	7
United States defendant	26	27
Tort Claims Act	7	7
Tax suits	7	8
Other United States defendant	13	13

TABLE 7.—*District of Kansas—Civil cases pending on June 30, 1956*—Continued

PER JUDGESHIP

Nature of suit	Cases pending per judgeship	
	Kansas	National average
Federal question	18	44
Antitrust	1	2
Copyright	----	1
Federal Employees Liability Act	4	8
Jones Act	----	16
Patent	1	5
Other Federal question	12	11
Diversity of citizenship	154	98
Insurance	24	11
Other contracts	38	20
Real property	6	3
Personal injury (motor vehicle)	59	34
Personal injury (other)	19	21
Other diversity	10	9
Admiralty	1	20

TABLE 7.—*District of Kansas—Civil cases pending on June 30, 1956*—Continued

AGE

Jurisdiction	Total pending	Age of civil cases pending						
		Less than 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1 year to 2 years	2 years to 3 years	3 years to 4 years	4 years to 5 years	5 years and over
Total civil cases	541	218	142	82	66	22	8	3
United States civil	198	87	37	36	26	8	3	1
United States plaintiff	146	60	23	31	21	7	3	1
United States defendant	52	27	14	5	5	1	----	----
Private civil	343	131	105	46	40	14	5	2
Federal question	35	12	12	6	4	1	----	----
Diversity	307	119	93	40	35	13	5	2
Admiralty	1	----	----	----	1	----	----	----

BILLS PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 1483) to amend the act of August 27, 1954, relating to the rights of vessels of the United States on the high seas and in the territorial waters of foreign countries was announced as next in order.

Mr. PURTELL. Over, by request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (H. R. 2462) to adjust the rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees of the Federal Government, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. PURTELL. Over, by request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

CONVEYANCE OF PROPERTY AT GULFPORT, MISS.—BILL PLACED AT FOOT OF CALENDAR

The bill (S. 1746) to provide for the conveyance of certain property of the United States in Gulfport, Miss., to the Gulfport Municipal Separate School District was announced as next in order.

Mr. TALMADGE. Over.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I ask my friend from Georgia if he will withhold his objection until I make a statement for the RECORD, following which I myself will object.

Mr. TALMADGE. I am very happy to withhold my request and permit the Senator from Oregon to make his statement and register his objection.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I am very hopeful that a suitable arrangement can be made for the acceptable solution

of the problems raised by this bill. Again, I may not have all the information I need in order to pass final judgment on the bill.

As I understand the bill, it would authorize a conveyance from the General Services Administrator to the Gulfport Municipal Separate School District of a 10-acre tract of land located within the reservation of the Veterans' Administration Hospital, Gulfport, Miss.

The consideration to be paid for the land is $1,000. The bill provides for a reversion to the United States if the land should cease to be used for school purposes. It also calls for a reservation of mineral rights.

The land was acquired by the Government in 1922 as part of a 147-acre tract costing $125,000 or approximately $850 per acre at that time.

Senate Report No. 845 sets forth a letter from General Services Administration, dated July 12, 1957, indicating that the agency has "no information as to the current fair market value of the excess property," meaning the 10-acre tract.

That is one of the first things we ought to have. We ought to have an official estimate from a Government department—in this instance the General Services Administration—of the value of this property, because I cannot sit here and vote to transfer the property for $1,000 if, in fact, the fair market value is much more than that.

The GSA letter also states:

General Services Administration is opposed in principle to the enactment of legislation providing for the disposition of specific property prior to a determination that it is surplus property within the meaning of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 as amended. Furthermore, the act authorizes the Administrator of General Services, in his discretion, to assign to the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare for disposal surplus real property needed for school classroom, or other educational use, or for the protection of public health, including research; and, subject to the disapproval of the Administrator of General Services, the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare may transfer such surplus real property to States and their political subdivisions and instrumentalities for these purposes, and in fixing the sale value of the property to be disposed of for such purposes, the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare shall take into consideration any benefit which has accrued or may accrue to the United States from the use of such property by any such State, political subdivision, instrumentality, or institution. Therefore, it appears that the essential purposes of S. 1746 can be accomplished within the framework of existing law, provided the property is determined to be surplus.

In view of the foregoing, General Services Administration is opposed to the enactment of this measure.

So far as I can see from what I have been able to find out about this bill, there appears to be no good reason why the provisions of section 203 (k) of the Federal Property and Administration Service Act, as amended, should not apply here—title 40, United States Code, section 484 (k) (1) (A) and (C). It should be disposed of under existing law.

Why have a separate bill, unless a part of the purpose is to obtain the land for less money than would have to be paid for it if we let the law run its course? If it cannot be disposed of under existing law, which is the way I think it should be disposed of, after being declared surplus, the bill should be amended to provide for payment by the grantee of a sum equal to 50 percent of the fair appraised market value, after taking into account all the deductions referred to in the committee report.

I see no reason why the school district in Mississippi should not pay 50 percent of the appraised fair market value of the property.

This is nothing new. This question has arisen time and again since 1946. It involves the issue whether the Federal Government is to give to any school district in the United States Federal property for less than 50 percent of the appraised fair market value.

I am a great believer of Federal aid to education. I only insist that it be uniform. I do not believe in the spot approach to Federal aid to education. In this case I think we should follow existing law, or amend the bill so as to provide for 50 percent of the appraised fair market value.

Mr. STENNIS rose.

Mr. MORSE. I withhold my objection until my good friend from Mississippi makes his statement.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, I ask the Senator from Oregon if he would object to a unanimous-consent request that the bill be placed at the foot of the calendar, so as to allow time to discuss one phase of it with him.

Mr. MORSE. If it means that I may have the pleasure of another conversation with my friend from Mississippi, I certainly want it to go to the foot of the calendar.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the bill will be placed at the foot of the calendar.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 38) to amend the Tariff Act of 1930, to provide for the temporary free importation of casein was announced as next in order.

Mr. TALMADGE. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

FORWARDING OF CHECKS FOR BENEFITS BY THE ADMINISTRATOR OF VETERANS' AFFAIRS

The bill (H. R. 1953) to provide that checks for benefits provided by laws administered by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs may be forwarded to the addressee in certain cases was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a statement regarding the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR BYRD

This bill will permit the forwarding of Veterans' Administration checks for pension, compensation to the addressee if he has moved and filed a notice of a regular change of address with the Posst Office Department.

The forwarding of checks by other agencies such as the Social Security Administration is authorized by law.

The Veterans' Administration and the Bureau of the Budget endorsed enactment of this bill.

TRANSFER OF CERTAIN VETERANS' ADMINSTRATION PROPERTY IN JOHNSON CITY, TENN.

The bill (H. R. 2237) authorizing the transfer of certain property of the Veterans' Administration (in Johnson City, Tenn.) to Johnson City National Farm Loan Association and the East Tennessee Production Credit Association, local units of the Farm Credit Administration was announced as next in order.

Mr. TALMADGE. Mr. President, on behalf of the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE], I ask unanimous consent that he have the privilege of inserting in the RECORD a statement with reference to this bill, and that he also have the same unanimous consent with respect to Calendar No. 877, House bill 4098; Calendar No. 883, House bill 1826; Calendar No. 897, House bill 8005; Calendar No. 993, House bill 993; Calendar No. 1022, House bill 787; Calendar No. 1024, House bill 3025; and Calendar No. 1028, House bill 9188.

These are bills to which the distinguished Senator from Oregon has no objection, but on which he desires to make a statement for the benefit of the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Georgia?

The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Is there objection to the present consideration of Calendar 875, House bill 2237?

Mr. MORSE. I have refreshed my recollection about the bill, and I shall not object to it. Instead I wish to compliment the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER] for bringing to the attention of the Senate a bill which provides that the Federal Government shall get the fair market value for property which is being turned over to a State agency. I again compliment the Senator. I have no objection to the bill.

Mr. KEFAUVER. I thank the Senator. I was sure that the bill met the Morse formula. I am happy that he does not object to it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ELIGIBILITY OF WIDOWS FOR BENEFITS

The bill (H. R. 3658) to liberalize certain criteria for determining eligibility of widows for benefits was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a statement regarding the bill be printed in the RECORD.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued August 27, 1957
For actions of August 26, 1957
85th-1st, No. 155

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed bill to prevent certain shifts in acreage allotments history resulting from unplanted acres. Senate passed bill for sale of cotton to U.S. mills at reduced prices.

HOUSE

1. PERSONNEL. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H.R. 7915, to require consent of the Attorney General to produce certain Federal records in court in connection with loyalty cases, etc.. pp. 14579

2. CIVIL RIGHTS. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for disposition of the Senate amendments to the civil rights bill, H.R. 6127. p. 14595

3. FOREIGN AID. Rep. Passman spoke in favor of the House approved version of the mutual security appropriation bill. p. 14569

4. WEATHER. Rep. Ashley criticized curtailment of Weather Bureau operations throughout the country, claiming that this is damaging our national economy and stating that farmers and fruitgrowers depend on special agricultural forecasts. p. 14569

5. ELECTRIFICATION. Rep. Trimble praised the work of the rural electric co-ops and deplored increased power costs and interest rates. pp. 14569-70

6. CIVIL DEFENSE. Rep. Huddleston claimed the civil defense program is inadequate. pp. 14571-2

7. PUBLIC LANDS. Rep. Engle requested that the House concur in the Senate amendment to H.R. 5538, to provide that withdrawals, reservations, or restrictions of more than 5,000 acres of public lands of the U.S. require approval by Act of Congress, but Rep. Baring objected to the request. pp. 14572-3

SENATE

8. ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS. Passed with amendments H.R. 8030, to eliminate the requirement that notice of intent not to plant the full acreage alloted must be filed with the county committee in order for a farmer to receive credit for future acreage allotment purposes. pp. 14507-8

9. COTTON. Passed without amendment S. 314, to direct the Department to offer surplus cotton to U.S. mills at reduced prices in order to allow them to compete with foreign textiles on the world market. pp. 14509-10

10. FARM-CITY WEEK. Passed without amendment H.J.Res. 313, designating the week of Nov. 22-28, 1957, as National Farm-City Week. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 14516

11. DAIRY-PRODUCTS IMPORTS. Passed without amendment H.R. 38, to provide for the temporary free importation of casein. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 14503

12. FORESTRY. Passed as reported S. 479, to grant a 50-year right-of-way for a water pipeline across the Lincoln National Forest, N.M.. pp. 14510-11
Passed as reported H.R. 6322, to provide for a delay in the date of submission of a plan for the future control of property of the Menominee Tribe. pp. 14520-3

13. FARM LOANS. Senate conferees were appointed on S. 1002, to permit USDA to aid desert-land entrymen to the same extent as homestead entrymen. House conferees have not been appointed. pp. 14498-9

14. RECLAMATION. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on S. 1482, to increase the limitation on the acreage one family might have of irrigated land in the Columbia Basin Project (H. Rept. 1238). This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 14525, 14572

15. SAFETY. At the request of Sen. Purtell, passed over S. 931, to reorganize the safety functions of the Government. pp. 14502-3

16. COMMITTEES. At the request of Sen. Talmadge, passed over H.R. 8508, to provide for two ASC county committees for certain counties. p. 14508

17. FEED GRAINS. At the request of Sen. Clark, passed over H.R. 2486, to authorize CCC to grant relief on claims arising out of deliveries of eligible surplus feed grains on ineligible dates under purchase orders for the emergency feed program. p. 14508

18. WOOL. At the request of Sen. Talmadge, passed over H.R. 6894, to amend the tariff on mica and allow the duty-free entry of certain wool yarn. p. 14509

19. DISASTER RELIEF. At the request of Sen. Talmadge, passed over S. 304, to require States to contribute from 25 to 50% of the cost of feed or seed furnished to farmers in disaster areas. p. 14509

other purposes, was announced as first in order.

Mr. PURTELL. Over, by request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

PHILIP COOPERMAN AND OTHERS—BILL PLACED AT FOOT OF CALENDAR

The bill (H. R. 1733) for the relief of Philip Cooperman, Aron Shriro, and Samuel Stackman was announced as next in order.

Mr. PURTELL. Mr. President, reserving the right to object—and I shall object—let me say that this bill appears to have great merit. However, it would establish a precedent. For that reason, and that reason only, we believe it should not be acted on during the call of the Consent Calendar. I suggest that the bill be brought up by motion, at which time there will be no objection from the members of the minority Consent Calendar Committee.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, will the Senator from Connecticut yield to me?

Mr. PURTELL. I yield.

Mr. JAVITS. This is a bill involving residents of New York. It is a private bill. As the Seantor from Connecticut says, there is no objection to the bill; of course, we know that when the bill is brought up by motion, there will be no objection to it.

Since this is the final week of the session, let me ask whether the bill will really establish a precedent.

Mr. PURTELL. The members of the minority calendar committee believe they have a responsibility to the entire Senate, in that when bills which may be precedent-setting are presented to the minority calendar committee, the members of that committee should alert the Senate to that fact.

I believe that this bill is in the same category as was a bill which we did not permit to pass on a call of the Consent Calendar on the last calendar call. Let me again state the bill is a meritorious one. We feel that there is equity involved in the bill and that relief should be given. We believe, however, that it ought not to be passed on a call of the Consent Calendar. I suggest that the Senator from New York may make the suggestion that it be brought up by motion immediately after the call of the calendar.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, may the bill be passed to the foot of the calendar, so that it then may be taken up on motion?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? Without objection, the bill will go to the foot of the calendar.

FREE IMPORTATION OF CASEIN

The bill (H. R. 38) to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide for the temporary free importation of casein was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

AMENDMENT OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA INCOME AND FRANCHISE TAX ACT OF 1947

Mr. TALMADGE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the call of Calendar No. 1009, H. R. 8256. Any objection on this side of the aisle to the consideration of that bill has been withdrawn.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H. R. 8256) to amend the District of Columbia Income and Franchise Tax Act of 1947, as amended, to exclude social-security benefits and to provide additional exemptions for age and blindness, and to exempt from personal property taxation in the District of Columbia boats used solely for pleasure purposes, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on the District of Columbia with amendments, on page 4, line 14, after the word "amended", to strike out "(sec. 47–1507b (a) (13)" and insert "(sec. 47–1557b (a) (13)"; in line 25, after the word "and", to strike out "wife, living" and insert "wife living"; on page 5, line 21, after "ch.", to strike out "1352)" and insert "1352),"; on page 6, line 15, after the word "year", to strike out "1957" and insert "1957,"; at the beginning of line 20, to strike out "business" and insert "business,"; on page 7, at the beginning of line 1, to strike out "business" and insert "business,"; at the beginning of line 7, to strike out "$5,000 and provided further that" and insert "$5,000: *And provided further,* That"; in line 8, after the word "calendar", to strike out "year" and insert "year,"; in line 20, after the word "trade,", to strike out "business" and insert "Business,"; in line 23, after the word "trade,", to strike out "business" and insert "business,"; on page 8, at the beginning of line 2, to strike out "business" and insert "business,"; in line 7, after the word "Columbia", to insert "and no license shall be required of any person licensed under chapter II, section 26, of the 'Life Insurance Act', approved June 19, 1934 (48 Stat. 1125, ch. 672; sec. 35–425, D. C. Code, 1951), for the purpose of acting within the District of Columbia for any life insurance company as a general agent, agent, or solicitor in the solicitation or procurement of applications for insurance,"; in line 24, after the word "or", to strike out "joint venturer" and insert "joint venture", and, in line 25, after the word "Columbia.", to insert "The license required to be obtained under the provisions of this subsection shall be in addition to all other licenses, fees, and permits required by law."

The amendments were agreed to.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, in connection with this particular bill, I should like to send proposed amendments to the desk and ask the clerk to state them.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendments will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. It is proposed, on page 8, line 4, after the word "required", to insert "(1)"; on page 8, line 7, after the word "Columbia", to strike out "and no license shall be required" and insert "(2)"; and on page 8, line 14, to strike out "and no" and insert "or (3) of any person engaged in the ministry of healing by prayer or spiritual means alone and who is a member of a church or denomination whose tenets and teachings include the practice of such healing. No."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendments will be considered en bloc.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, I wish to make a brief statement concerning the amendments. There has previously been objection to the passage of the bill by the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY]. The matter to which the amendments are pointed was not posed to the full committee until the very day on which we met. I think there is considerable merit in the suggested amendments which were offered to the committee by and on behalf of the Senator from Wisconsin. The committee has been polled and is perfectly willing to accept the amendments and take them to conference. The feeling of the committee at the time of the consideration of this particular District of Columbia income and franchise tax legislation last year was that it certainly did not have in mind reaching this particular class. It occurs to me, and I believe the other members of the committee share my view, that this is a bona fide exemption. I have assured the Senator from Wisconsin we shall accept the amendments and take them to conference.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendments of the Senator from Nevada.

The amendments were agreed to.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there may be printed in the RECORD a statement I have prepared in connection with the bill.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR BIBLE

The purpose of this bill is to amend the District of Columbia Income and Franchise Tax Act of 1947, as amended, and certain provisions of law pertaining to taxation of personal property in the District of Columbia, so as to accomplish the following:

(1) To exclude from gross income for individual income-tax purposes insurance benefit payments received by a taxpayer under the Social Security Act, as amended.

(2) To add to the exemptions to which a taxpayer is entitled, $500 for taxpayers and their spouses when those individuals have reached the age of 65; and $500 will be allowed to taxpayers and their spouses who are blind. This provision is substantially identical to that contained in the Internal Revenue Code of 1954.

(3) To change existing exemption allowed a head of a family or a married person living wth husband or wife. Presently, a husband and wife living together shall receive 1 personal exemption of $2,000, but if they make separate returns, the personal exemption

may be taken by either, or divided between them. This bill would retain the exemption of $2,000, but provides that if the husband or wife makes separate returns the personal exemption of $2,000 shall be divided equally between them.

(4) To modify the provision of present law, pertaining to the exclusion from gross income of payments made under laws relating to veterans. This would conform to provisions under the Internal Revenue Code of 1954.

(5) To provide for the exclusion from gross income for individual tax purposes of amounts received as a pension, annuity, or similar allowance for personal injuries or sickness resulting from active service in the armed forces of any country or in the Coast and Geodetic Survey or the Public Health Service to the extent such amounts are excluded from gross income under the Internal Revenue Code of 1954.

(6) To increase the maximum amount allowed to taxpayers who elect to take an optional standard deduction, rather than to itemize their deductions, from the present $500 to $1,000 and, in this respect, will also conform with the Internal Revenue Code of 1954.

(7) To limit taxpayers using a tax table to persons whose income from specified sources does not exceed $5,000. Present law is $10,000.

(8) To eliminate from personal-property taxation boats used solely for pleasure purposes. Under existing law such boats are subject to taxation on their value in excess of the first $1,000.

(9) To exempt from the licensing tax, under certain circumstances, individuals who engage in a trade, business, or profession in the District of Columbia, but whose gross receipts during a calendar year are less than $5,000. The exemption also applies, under certain conditions set forth in the bill, in cases where the annual gross receipts of a partnership, association, or joint venture in the District were, during a stated calendar year, less than $5,000. The present exemption of registered and practical nurses from the requirements of licensing is retained and, in addition, exemptions from these requirements are provided officers and employees of the United States Government, or the District of Columbia government, as well as individuals in private or public employment who are compensated for service performed by them as employees.

The committee amendment to section 7 of the bill would add to those exempted from the licensing requirement persons licensed under chapter 11, section 26 of the Life Insurance Act, approved June 19, 1934, when such persons are acting, under their license, for any life insurance company as a general agent, agent, or solicitor in the solicitation or procurement of applications for insurance.

Enactment of this legislation, as amended by the committee, will result in a loss of revenue to the District of Columbia of approximately $350,000 per annum. (See page 4 of attached report for breakdown).

This legislation was recommended by and has the approval of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question now is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

ASSISTANCE TO STATE AND TERRITORIAL MARITIME ACADEMIES OR COLLEGES

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1728) to provide certain assistance to State and Territorial maritime academies or colleges, which had been reported from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce with amendments on page 1, after line 5, to strike out:

SEC. 2. It is herewith declared to be the policy of the Congress to promote the development of a strong merchant marine through assistance and cooperation with States and Territories which operate or maintain a maritime academy or college for the training of merchant marine officers.

And insert:

SEC. 2. It is hereby declared to be the policy of this act to promote the national policy with respect to the United States Merchant Marine, as set out in section 101 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, by assisting and cooperating with the States and Territories in the operation and maintenance of maritime academies or colleges for the training of merchant marine officers.

On page 6, line 8, after the word "the", to strike out "Navy, Coast Guard, or merchant marine" and insert "Navy or Coast Guard or United States Maritime Service instructors employed under the provisions of section 216 (a) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936,"; in line 13, after the word "act.", to strike out "Officers so detailed shall be compensated by the Federal agency ordinarily compensating them when they are serving on active duty for the Federal Government." and insert "Officers or instructors so detailed shall be compensated by the Federal agency ordinarily compensating them for service as such an officer or instructor."; after line 18, to insert:

RULES AND REGULATIONS

SEC. 8. The Secretary may establish such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

On page 7, at the beginning of line 2, to change the section number from "8" to "9", and, at the beginning of line 10, to change the section number from "9" to "10"; so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That this act may be cited as the "Maritime Academy Act of 1957."

DECLARATION OF POLICY

SEC. 2. It is hereby declared to be the policy of this act to promote the national policy with respect to the United States Merchant Marine, as set out in section 101 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, by assisting and cooperating with the States and Territories in the operation and maintenance of maritime academies or colleges for the training of merchant marine officers.

VESSELS FOR MARITIME ACADEMIES

SEC. 3. (a) In order to carry out the policy set out in section 2 of this act, the Secretary of Commerce (hereinafter referred to as the Secretary) may furnish any suitable vessel under his jurisdiction, or obtained under the provisions of subsection (b) of this section, or construct and furnish a suitable vessel if such a vessel is not available, to the State of Maine, the State of Massachusetts, the State of New York, the State of California, and to any other State or Territory of the United States, for use as a training vessel for a maritime academy or college meeting the requirements of this act. Any such vessel (1) shall be repaired, reconditioned, equipped (including all apparel, charts, books, and instruments of navigation) as necessary for use as a training ship, (2) shall be furnished only upon application therefor in writing by the Governor of such State or Territory, (3) shall be furnished only if a suitable port for the safe mooring of such vessel is available while it is being used by such academy or college, (4) shall be maintained in good repair by the Secretary, and (5) shall remain the property of the United States.

(b) Any department or agency of the United States may provide to the Secretary for disposition under the provisions of this act any vessel (including equipment) which is suitable for the purposes of this act and can be spared without detriment to the service to which such vessel has been assigned.

CONTRACTS FOR ASSISTANCE

SEC. 4. The Secretary may enter into agreements with not more than one maritime academy or college, which meets the requirements of this act, in each State or Territory, to make annual payments to such academy or college for not in excess of 4 years in the case of each such agreement, to be used for the maintenance and support of such academy or college. Such payments for any year to any maritime academy or college shall be an amount equal to the amount furnished to such academy or college for its maintenance the support of the State or Territory in which such academy or college is located, except that such payments to any academy or college for any year shall not exceed $75,000, or $25,000 if such academy or college does not meet the requirement of section 5 (b) of this act.

REQUIREMENTS

SEC. 5. (a) As a condition to receiving any payments or the use of any vessel under the provisions of this act an academy or college shall—

(1) provide courses of instruction to youths in navigation and marine engineering, including steam and diesel propulsion, and courses in atomic or nuclear propulsion as soon as practical and possible; and

(2) shall agree in writing to conform to such standards in such course, in training facilities, in entrance requirements, and in instructors, as are established by the Secretary after consultation with superintendents of maritime academies and colleges in the United States.

(b) As a condition to receiving payment of any amount in excess of $25,000 for any year under the provisions of section 4 of this act, a maritime academy or college shall agree to admit to such academy or college students resident in other States in such numbers as the Secretary shall prescribe, except that the number of such students prescribed for any academy or college shall not at any time exceed one-third of the student capacity of such academy or college.

SUBSISTENCE PAYMENTS

SEC. 6. (a) The Secretary may enter into agreements, with each academy or college with which he contracts under section 4 to make payments, at a rate not in excess of $600 per academic year per student, to such academy or college, with respect to each student attending such academy or college. Such payments (1) shall be used to assist in defraying the cost of uniforms, books, and subsistence for such student, (2) shall commence to accrue on the day such student begins his first term of work

Public Law 85-257
85th Congress, H. R. 38
September 2, 1957

AN ACT

71 Stat. 579.

To amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide for the temporary free importation of casein.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the import duty imposed under paragraph 19 of title I of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, shall be suspended with respect to imports entered for consumption or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption during the period beginning with the day following the date of enactment of this Act and ending with the close of March 31, 1960.

Casein.
46 Stat. 592.
19 USC 1001.

Approved September 2, 1957.

GPO 86139